

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.)

A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longerones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing
his friends, customers, and the public gen-
erally, that he has now on hand an assortment of
CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of
every description. These were purchased in the
Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has
just returned, and selected with the greatest care.

His assortment consists, in part, of
Champagne,
Port,
Madeira, and
Tenerife

And the very best quality of
COGNAC AND CHAMPAIGNE
BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent
PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of super-
ior CHEESES, all of which, with other articles
in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutch-
field & Tildorf's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.
Lexington, June 17.—32-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN FRANKFORT.

I WILL sell upon a liberal credit, say six, 12,
and eighteen months, my TWO FRAME
HOUSES in the town of Frankfort; one 40 feet
front, and running back 100—situated on Mont-
gomery street, opposite the Mansion House. Also,
one lot with a Frame House on it about 70 feet
front, on Wilkerson street, running back 200 feet
to long lane Alley. The titles of the above lots
of ground are indisputable. Those persons who wish to
buy, are referred to H. Blanton, Esq. Mr. C. G.
Graham, or O. G. Gates, Esq. all of whom re-
side in Frankfort.

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

August 6.—45-5w.

J. T. FRAZER & CO.

HAVING discontinued the Tailoring Busi-
ness, have placed their notes and accounts
with the undersigned for collection.

Those indebted will please come forward and
discharge their accounts immediately, otherwise
we are instructed to place them in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.

July 20th, 1836.—42-tf chL1

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 5th
day of October next, on the premises, 110
or 12 acres of Land lying on Dry Run, adjoining
the farm of Wm. Nourse, in Mercer county, near-
ly central between the towns of Deerpark, Har-
rodsburgh and Perryville. Sixty or seventy acres
cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered.
There is a good two story hewed-log house,
and barn newly built (not finished); good last-
ing water.

At the same time and place will be sold, one
new Waggon and Geer; one comfortable fanily
(2 horse) Carriage and Farming Utensils, and
Household Furniture. Likewise, 6 or 7 head of
young Horses and some young Cattle. Sold a-
greeably to the last will and testament of Charles
F. Nourse, deceased. The terms will be made
known on the day of Sale.

BERNARD GAINES,
THOS. MCCLANAHAN,
Ex'ts. of the last will and testament of
July 25, 1836.—41-tds E. F. Nourse.

The Olive Branch at Danville will insert
once a week until day of sale and call on the Ex-
ecutors for payment.

Dr. J. M. BUSH,

WILL practice MEDICINE, SUR-
GERY, and OBSTETRICS, and
respectfully offers his services to the citizens
of Lexington and its vicinity. He occupies the
same office with Dr. Dotley (at the old stand)
where he may be found during the day; At night
at Mrs. Crittenden's Boarding House, Jordan's
Row. Lexington, July 22, 1836.—41-3m.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, a fair colored Pocket Book with a cali-
pier string around it; had in one side four,
five or six silver ball dollars and a good many val-
uable papers to me. The finder shall be welcome
to the money by sending me the book and papers
to the Post or Clerk's office in Nicholasville.
JOHN FISHBACK.

Jessamine co Aug 11—45

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1836.

No. 50. Vol. 51

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Wash-
ington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received
at this office until the first day
of October next, for the delivery of pro-
visions for the use of the troops of the
United States, to be delivered in bulk,
upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow can-
dles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar
At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from
Natchitoches:

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow can-
dles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Boston:

300 barrels pork
625 barrels fresh superfine flour
275 bushels new white field beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 pounds good hard tallow candles
100 bushels good clean dry salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar

At New York:

1200 barrels pork
2500 barrels fresh superfine flour
1100 bushels new white field beans
17600 pounds good hard soap
8000 pounds good hard tallow candles
400 bushels good clean dry salt
4500 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
December, 1836, and January and February,
1837.

At the public landing, six miles from
Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi:

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the
months of April, 1837, and to leave
Natchitoches by the 20th of February,
1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort
Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the
month of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks,
10 miles below St. Louis, at the option
of Government.

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien,
Mississippi river.

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

360 barrels pork
750 barrels fresh superfine flour
330 bushels new white field beans
5280 pounds good hard soap
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles
120 bushels good clean dry salt
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

One half first May, remainder on first
October, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:

240 barrels pork
500 barrels fresh superfine flour
220 bushels new white field beans
3500 pounds good hard soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles
80 bushels good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels fresh superfine flour
110 bushels new white field beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles
40 bushels good clean dry salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st
June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels pork
240 barrels

eco branch of the Piscataqua river, leading into Dover harbor, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, ten thousand dollars, and forty-one cents.

For removing the week in the harbor of New Bedford, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a breakwater at Sandy bay, agreeably to the report of a survey made by direction of the Department of War, transmitted to Congress by the President, April, twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty, ten thousand dollars.

For preserving the point of land leading to the fort and light-house at the Gurnet, in Duxbury, by hurdles or double ranges of piles, five thousand dollars.

For the preservation of Rainsford island, in the harbor of Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

For a breakwater at Church's cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton, ten thousand dollars, agreeably to a survey made by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the United States topographical engineers, in eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

For improving the harbor of Saybrook, by removing the bar at the mouth of Connecticut river, twenty thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor of Westport, agreeably to the report of John Anderson, of the Engineer Corps, three thousand dollars.

For a sea-wall to preserve Fairweather island, near Black Rock harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For securing the public works at the harbor of Southport, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For further securing the beach at Cedar point, in Connecticut, one thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel of the river Thames, leaping in Norwich harbor, ten thousand dollars.

STATE OF VERMONT.

For building a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Burlington, ten thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel to eight feet, between the islands of North and South Hero, near Saint Alban's in Lake Champlain, in Vermont, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

For the improvement of the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, on Lake Ontario, according to the several plans of said harbor, submitted through the Department of War, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, on Lake Ontario, according to the plan thereof made by Joseph G. Swift, civil engineer, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in the county of Jefferson, five thousand dollars.

For building a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Plattsburg, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor at the mouth of Cataragus creek, on Lake Erie, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving the entrance of White-hall harbor, on Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For building an ice breaker, on Staten Island, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

For improving the harbor at New Brunswick, by removing the obstructions in the Raritan river, according to a plan reported to the War Department by Hartman Baché, seven thousand dollars.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For repairs at the harbor of Chester, three thousand dollars.

For removing the bar on the river Delaware, in the neighborhood of Fort Mifflin, with the view of improving the harbor of Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

For improving the harbor of Wilmington, by removing the bar at the mouth of Christian river, according to the plan recommended by Hartman Baché, of the engineer corps, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

For deepening the harbor of Baltimore, twenty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the head waters of Chesapeake bay, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, five hundred dollars.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

For a survey of James river, with the view of improving the harbor of Richmond, five hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For removing a sand shoal in Pamlico river, five thousand dollars, by means of the dredging machine now in operation at Ocracoke inlet.

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS. CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, April 7th, 1836.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, V. President.

Sir—I consider it the right of every citizen of the United States to ask and demand and to be fully informed of the political principles and opinions of those who are candidates for the various offices in the gift of the people, and the impious duty of the candidate to frankly and fully avow and disclose the opinions which he entertains. I therefore (as a voter, a citizen, and an individual feeling a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and prosperity of our common country, and an ardent desire to see the purity of our free and happy form of government) take the liberty of asking your views on the following subjects:

1st. Will you (if elected President of the United States) sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each state according to the federal population of each, for internal improvements, education, and to such other objects as the legislatures of the several states may see fit to apply the same?

2d. Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each state according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?

3d. Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?

3d. Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the people of the U. States) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions) chartering a bank of the United States?

5th. What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous session?

A frank, plain, and full answer to the foregoing inquiries is respectfully and earnestly solicited. Your answer is desired as soon as possible. I intend this and your answer for publication.

I have the honour to be,
Your humble and ob't servt,
SHERROD WILLIAMS.

—

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1836.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you asking my opinions and views upon a series of publick questions. You have accompanied the submission of your interrogatories with a reference to the existing relations between us of voter and candidate, and a declaration of your sense of the rights and duties growing out of the same.

Concurring, as I do, in the principle which inculcates and secures the most liberal interchange of sentiments between the elector and the candidate, I think it, nevertheless, just and reasonable to protect myself against the inference of having assented, without limitation, to the general proposition you have advanced. The duty of a candidate for the suffrages of the people to answer fully all enquiries made by an elector, undetermined as to his course, and seeking in good faith, information as to the opinions of the candidate, touching the appropriate duties of the office to be filled, is one which I cheerfully acknowledge, and will, upon all proper occasions, faithfully discharge.

The rights of an elector, on the other hand who has already determined to oppose the individual to whom his inquiries are addressed, and who makes them with the sole view of exposing, at his own time, and in the mode he may select, the opinions of the candidate to unfriendly criticism, and the candidate himself to prejudice in the estimation of portions of his fellow citizens, stand in my judgement, upon a different footing. To such enquires I hold the candidate to be at liberty to reply or not, as justice to the country and to his own character may, in his opinion, dictate.

My personal acquaintance with you is, as you know, very limited, and without stopping to enquire as to your objects in this particular, I cheerfully assume them to be such as I have first described. I do this the more readily, as your character and situation assure me that if this impression is erroneous,—if your course in regard to the President election, so far as I am concerned, is settled, and the information you seek is not asked with a view to your own conduct—you will say so frankly.

Acting upon this assumption and belief, I will cheerfully give you my "opinions and views" upon the subjects which you have submitted to my consideration.

In your list of questions, I find several which are now under discussion in Congress, and upon which it may become my duty to vote, as President of the Senate, before the termination of the present session. My reply to your letter will, therefore, be delayed for a short time; but I will embrace an early moment, after congress rises, and in abundant season for the purposes of your enquiry, to send it to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully
your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

The Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS.

—

Washington, June 9th, 1836.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN:

Sir—I addressed you a letter one day 7th of April last, asking your opinion in relation to the several subjects therein specified. I done so in good faith for the purpose of knowing your opinions on

these points, and for the purpose of determining upon the course that I would take in the coming contest for the Presidency. I had the honor on the 20th of the same month to receive a letter from you, acknowledging the receipt of mine, and in which you say you will answer the questions propounded in my letter, but that that answer would be deferred until after the adjournment of the present session of congress, because some of the subjects upon which I asked your opinion were pending before the Senate, and perhaps you might have (in the event the Senate was equally divided) to give the casting vote. I must be permitted to say that the reason given by you for not answering my questions is wholly and entirely unsatisfactory. I have always considered it the duty of a candidate for office in the gift of the people, to inform those whose suffrages he seeks, of his views and opinions as to the constitutionality and policy of those measures in which they may be interested, and particularly when the candidate shall be called upon by those who have the right to ask his opinion, and not to decline giving his opinion before his election, because perhaps and perchance he might have to vote upon those subjects or some one of them. If the people knew in advance the opinion of the candidate, they might not place him in a condition to vote.

If the reason you assign for not answering my questions until the adjournment of the present session of congress be a good one, the same reason will continue to exist and apply with equal force until the fourth of March next; for at the next session of congress (whether you shall be elected President of the United States or not) you may be called upon as President of the Senate to vote upon all or some one of the subjects mentioned in my letter. I am in good faith anxious to obtain your opinion upon the points submitted in my letter, and therefore again most earnestly and respectfully solicit your answer as soon as practicable. I have the honor to be your obedient and humble servant,

SHERROD WILLIAMS.

—

Washington, June 14th, 1833.

Sir—I find nothing in your last letter to change my decision in respect to the time at which I propose to reply to your first. It is however due to both of us that I should correct an error into which you have fallen.

I have already informed you that I would embrace an early moment after Congress rises and in abundant season for the purposes of your inquiry, to send you my answer. That determination remains not only unchanged, but is confirmed by the statements you have now made. You may therefore dismiss from your mind all apprehensions of not receiving it in full time for the object you have in view.

I am, sir, your obedient,

Humble servant,

M. VAN BUREN,

Hon. Sherrod Williams,

—

Albany, August 8, 1833.

To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS,
Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky.

Sir—I embrace the earliest convenient moment, after the adjournment of Congress, to give you "my opinions and views" on the various subjects to which my attention was called by your letter of the 7th of April last.

The first of these subjects relates to the propriety of a law for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States among the states, according to the federal population, for internal improvements, education, and such other objects as the legislatures of the states may see fit to apply the same.

In my opinion, Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to raise money for distribution among the states; and it did not strip the bill of all its dangerous tendencies, made an essential change in its character in respect to the question of its constitutionality. In its previous form, it took the money by appropriation out of the Treasury, and thereby necessarily raised the question, whether the use which was proposed to be made of it, was amongst the "expenditures" authorised by the federal constitution. By the bill, as amended, no money is drawn from the Treasury, but the state treasuries, like the state banks, are, to a limited extent, made places of deposit; of the constitutional power to do which, with the consent of the states, there can be no question.

The President, assuming, as he was bound by a proper respect for the institutions of the country to do, that good faith would be kept in the dealings which it authorised between the federal and state governments, gave his assent to the measure.

I would have given to the bill a similar direction, if it had become my duty to decide on the question. It now remains for Public Opinion, to the efficacy of which we all have so much reason to look with confidence and hope, to determine the character of the ultimate results to be expected from it. That the subject is of the first importance, all must admit; and I participate fully in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects.

But I do not despair: often, as we have seen our political horizon overcast with portentous clouds, and the safe conduct of public affairs beset by combinations which, to all appearance, could not be overcome, we have never yet seen the time when these doubts and difficulties were not finally and satisfactorily cleared away by the operation of this powerful corrector. Such, I doubt not, will be the result now; and such, in the nature of things, must always be, as long as the people are uncorrupted and our institutions free. Prejudice, passion and selfishness may rule the hour, and give a direction to public questions, when the controlling power rests in a single head, or in a few individuals whose position exempts them from the injurious effects of official errors; but this can seldom happen, when that power exists only, as in the case with us, in the great body of

well informed and virtuous communities, who are to bear the consequences, whether for good or for evil, of public measures. It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances, and rendered less objectionable in consequence of its effect in removing beyond the reach of party contention and factious misrepresentations, disturbing questions in relation to public moneys, at a moment when the public mind is, from other causes, peculiarly liable to be unduly influenced by sinister and unfounded imputations; or, whether the distribution of the public deposits, shall be the parent and forerunner of future distributions of the public revenue. That the decision of this interesting question will be honestly made, we all know, and I do not doubt that it will also be wisely made. I hope, and believe that, the public voice will demand, that this species of legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it—that early and efficient steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of a state of things calculated to furnish an excuse for any measure of distribution, by the adoption of the only natural, safe and just remedy for an excess of revenue, a reduction of the taxes, effectual in its results, equitable in its details, and wisely adapted to the circumstances of the country—that we shall be content to continue the action of our complicated but admirable system of government, state and federal, in the course that has conducted our country to its present palmy state of prosperity and renown—and shall eschew in future those schemes of improvement in their administration, with which the country is from time to time inundated, the results of which, to say the best of them, are extremely hazardous, and which too often have quite as much in view the individual advantage of the projector as the good of the nation.

The next subject embraced in your inquiries, is the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, amongst the states according to the federal population of each, for similar purposes.

My views in regard to several public questions, and among them the proper distribution of the public lands, were asked by a portion of the citizens of my own state shortly after my nomination for the Presidency. They were given in August, 1833, and upon the latter subject expressed in the following words: "In respect to the public lands, I need only observe, that I regard the public domain as a trust fund belonging to all the states, to be disposed of for their common benefit. ample authority is for that purpose conferred upon Congress by an express provision of the constitution. In making such disposition, that body should in my opinion act upon the principle, that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than which may be derived from them. To accomplish this object, the accumulation of large tracts in few hands should be disintended, and liberal facilities afforded to the acquisition of small portions by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing as homes for themselves and families. The particular measures by which these results are to be secured, is matter of detail to be settled by Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by the lights of experience and having reference to the general interests of the country. The disposition of the public lands proposed by the bill to which President Jackson refused his assent, was in my opinion, highly objectionable.

I therefore approved of its objection by him at the time, and all my subsequent reflection has confirmed me in that opinion." I have watched the discussions which this subject has since undergone, with all the attention which its importance demands and with an earnest desire to arrive at conclusions in regard to it, which shall best answer the requirements of justice, and promote the interests of all the states, but have seen no cause to doubt the correctness of these views. I am of opinion that the avails of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied to the common benefit of the United States, by their continued application to the general wants of the Treasury, than by any other mode that has yet been suggested; and that such an appropriation is in every respect preferable to the distribution thereof among the states, in the manner your question proposes. Entertaining these views, I cannot give you any encouragement that I will in the event of my election to the Presidency favour that policy.

You next ask me whether I will approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable rivers above ports of entry.

I am not aware that there is any question in reference to the subject of internal improvements by the Federal Government, upon which my opinion have not been fully expressed, in a letter written by me in October, 1832, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to the Shocco Springs committee of North Carolina, and in a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Mr. Mechlinburgh, in 1833, in which he was authorized to speak my sentiments in the matter. These doctrines have been frequently and extensively published. Upon referring to them, you will find that from the first action of President Jackson upon this particular portion of his official duties, which happened while I was a member of his Cabinet, until the time

when those letters were written, there has been co-operation in action and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject. In the views expressed by him, upon the particular question to which your enquiry extends, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1824, I fully concur. They were as follows:

(To be Continued.)

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

- 1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.
- 2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
- 3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
- 4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
- 5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
- 6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
- 7th Jesse Abel, of Mason.
- 8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
- 9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
- 10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
- 11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
- 12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
- 13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY... AUG.... 29,... 1836.

The Democratic party in Mercer county, with their accustomed and praiseworthy zeal and energy, have determined to have a Central State Celebration of the 5th of October next, in commemoration of the Battle of the Thames. In this measure they have already received the approbation of a large portion of the Democratic party throughout the State, of all who will be consulted, and we doubt not that all Democrats who can make it convenient, from all parts of the State will attend, and unite in doing honor to the day, and to the principal guest (who will be invited, and will attend as we are informed) Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The Democratic papers in Kentucky are requested to announce this contemplated Celebration.

His Excellency JAMES CLARKE, Governor elect, will we understand, be escorted from the Clarke county line to this city, by Capt. Carter's company of Kentucky Volunteers. His arrival is expected this afternoon.

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, gives the state of parties in the Alabama Legislature to be, in the Senate, 15 Van Buren and 15 White. In the House of Representatives, 50 Van Buren and 40 White—leaving a majority of 10 for Van Buren. That consequently Senator Moore, who has for some time misrepresented that state, in the Senate of the United States, would cease his labors on the third of March next.

The Raleigh [N. C.] Star of the 18th, states that of 49 counties, Dudley, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3,656. This may be so.

In noticing the appointment of the officers who had been commissioned to serve in the Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers an error occurred. Col. THOMAS A. RUSSELL who is stated to have been appointed Colonel, has really the appointment of Lieutenant Col.-nel. Gen. Leslie Combs, has the commission of Colonel.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have conversed with Mr. VERNER, formerly of this office, who arrived in this city yesterday, one of the Emigrants who marched with Colonel Wilson from this city. He left Galveston on the 2d inst. He states, that Colonel Wilson, Captain Postlethwaite, and something like half the Emigrants have returned as far as New Orleans, and will be on in a few days. They did not arrive in Texas within the time prescribed by the Government, (the first of July) and could get no assurance of other pay than Eight Dollars per month—that there was great confusion and dissatisfaction with the Government, and matters appeared in a very unsettled state. But that the two Rogers's with the remainder of the men who did not return, had gone on to join the main army. That there were no Mexican enemies in Texas when he left; but that some tough sport was expected in the fall and winter.

LEXINGTON THEATRE.

It is proposed to erect a new joint stock Theatre in this city, and a considerable

portion of the stock is already taken in shares of \$100 each.

A friend has just made a suggestion, which if carried into execution, would we think add greatly to the prosperity of our city.

August 27th 1836. A.

It is well known, that a great number of the wealthy inhabitants of the South, seek a more healthy and pleasant climate during the summer months; and nothing save the want of suitable accommodations, prevents Lexington from being the spot where they would generally spend that portion of time. Its known salubrity of atmosphere, fine water, beautiful surrounding country and number of excellent roads, offer inducements rarely to be found elsewhere.

The suggestion is, that a large and commodious building be erected in or adjacent to the city, as a boarding house or tavern, and that it be surrounded with a sufficient number of neat cottages for the accommodation of families who might resort here for health or pleasure.

There are thirteen public roads, besides the rail road, leading from Lexington in every direction, through a most delightful country for many miles. At least six of those roads will very shortly be McAdamsed, and afford the finest facility for healthful exercise, either in carriages, or on horseback. Those who might prefer pedestrian exercise, could promenade our streets, or the walks which should be laid off in the grounds attached to the boarding house.

The New York Evening Post, contains the correspondence between the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, and Sherrod Williams, one of the Kentucky representatives in Congress, a portion of which will be found in our paper of to-day. Mr. Van Buren's answers to the questions of Mr. Williams, is clear, to the point, and entirely satisfactory, we hope, to the democracy of the United States. What will the Whigies now say respecting Mr. Van Buren's "system of non commitment?"—Will not the honest among them, do him the justice to admit they have slandered, grossly slandered, one of the ablest statesmen in the United States, by iterating and reiterating the falsehood, that he is non-committed on almost all the prominent questions of State policy, which now agitate our country? Surely they will, if they hope ever to retrieve their reputation from the just imputation of knowingly imposing upon the gullibility of their readers. At another time we will notice more at length, Mr. Van Buren's letter.

A Columbus paper of August 5th states that government is about to make arrangements with the friendly Indians, to enter the service of the United States against the Seminoles.

Mr. Stevenson, Minister to England, arrived in London on the first of July.

Some of the friends of Judge White, in Tennessee, not content with a simple declaration of their preference for him, have clenched their declarations with a solemn oath. Desperate, indeed, must be the prospects of the Judge, if his friends can only be kept together by oaths of fidelity.

The following proceedings of the Grand Jury of Hawkins County Tennessee (and Grand Juries always acts upon oaths) is published in the Knoxville Register of 17th August.

"Whereas, it is the right of every citizen of the United States, no matter how humble his condition may be, to judge for himself of public men and public measures, and to express his own opinions and to act on his own judgment.

Now in the exercise of these rights, we, the Grand Jurors of Hawkins county, empanelled from the body of said county, do hereby express, our opinions, that our fellow citizen Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, is an honest man and an able statesman, faithful to the Constitution and true to the best interests of the country; and as such we do recommend him to the favorable consideration of the American people as a suitable person to succeed Gen. Jackson in the Presidency of the United States; and we pledge ourselves to the country to give him an honest and efficient support for said office.

JOHN MITCHELL, foreman.

ROBERT D. YOUNG,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN TUNNELL,
EDWARDS KINKEAD,
JOHN STAKELY,
JOSEPH BAKER,
R. W. KINKEAD.

B. THURMAN, Const.
of the Grand Jury.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. BRADFORD:
You will oblige a subscriber by republishing the enclosed. I cut it from the

Louisville Advertiser of May the 15th 1835. It will be perceived not only that Messrs. Wickliffe Daniel &c. had promised a just estimate of Mr. Kendall's talents and virtues, but, that Mr. Penn's prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.

August 27th 1836. A.

The opposition press, with some few honorable exceptions, is pouring the vials of its wrath upon Mr. Kendall. This was to have been expected for several reasons. The recent overwhelming defeat of the whigs have put them in a bad humor. Second. They know and dread the talents of the Postmaster General. Third. The Post Office Department has afforded them a theme for vituperating the Administration, which they feel confident will shortly be taken from them. They are well aware that Mr. Kendall will soon place it in a situation which will render their attacks harmless and ridiculous.

But, while the whig press is thus endeavoring to blast the character of Mr. Kendall, we recommend the perusal of the following letter to all who are disposed to judge justly. Many of those who are now大力fully reviling him, would be proud to produce a similar attestation of their talents and moral worth:

To GEN. JACKSON—

Sir: The underwritten, your friends, take the liberty of expressing, in a manner which cannot admit of any evasion hereafter on their part, their confirmed and sincere opinion of the worth of Amos Kendall of Kentucky, both as a citizen and a public champion of the purity, simplicity, and republican features of our Constitution and Government. His merits, they confidently trust, are not altogether unknown to yourself. *Kentucky, the better half of Kentucky, know* and are yet ready to acknowledge them; and the republican party in every part of the United States, which has found you in a leader in every way worthy of itself, is not unwilling to recognize the claims of Mr. Kendall to some of the rewards which a grateful country likes to bestow upon her faithful sons. The five letters and their effects can never be forgotten by those who lost, or by those who gained by them. Mr. Kendall, we all believe, and some of us have had an acquaintance with him which authorizes us to say, we know, is a man of exemplary purity in his private life, and we challenge the annals of party warfare for the instance of a man, conducting so efficient a public journal as he has done, who has maintained a character more highly distinguished for probity, consistency, and a uniform devotion to the best interests of his country, than himself.

The underwritten would be highly gratified if the President elect would appoint Mr. Kendall Auditor, in case of a vacancy.

T. P. MOORE,

H. DANIEL,
C. A. WICKLIFFE,
THO. CHILTON,
JOEL YANCY,
ROB. MC HATTON,
JOSEPH LECOMPTIE,
JOHN ROWAN,
CHITTENDON LYON,
R. M. JOHNSON.

The above is a true copy of the original on file in the office of the President's Private Secretary.

May, 23d, 1829.

ANDREW J. DONALSON.

[For the Kentucky Gazette.
NO. VI.

[CONCLUDED.]

Were Botanic Physicians the only sufferers, though they might suffer much and long, yet would not our voice be heard for our pen be wielded to vent our complaint. But convinced as we are that the best interests, the health, the life of our nearest and dearest friends are endangered by the popular practice, and that too under the sanction of custom strengthened by fashion and popularity, as well as by Jewellers and Bricklayers turned doctors; a manner countenanced and sustained by the selfishness of men who shut their eyes against the light of truth, and the force of argument, and who endeavor to carry their point by scurrility and ridicule; we cannot consent to sin against our own soul by criminally holding our peace. Nay, while opportunity is offered, our warning voice, though disengaged, shall be raised against the popular error even at the risk of uniting "Herod and Igrappa" over the head of truth as was done on a former occasion in old times.

We therefore continue to present quotations in favor of our position from medical writers—from medical writers of the mineral school—from medical writers whose shadow cannot be found among those who blemish themselves by treating subjects with lampoon and ridicule for want of fact and argument. The following is from Doctor Ives a respectable practitioner in New York, published in an appendix to the work of Hamilton. "It is true," he says, "that those who have most zealously recommended this medicine [calomel] have not denied the danger and uncertainty of its operation; still they appear rather to have labored to give it the character of a specific, than to establish general principles which would reconcile the discrepancy in their theory and practice." "Can this line be drawn?" says Dr. Warren, "between the diseases in which it is prejudicial, and those in which it is advantageous; and could the mode of administration be accurately prescribed, much of that mischief which has originated from that active class of medicines—frustrate say poisons? might be avoided, and many a constitution saved from ruin?" Reader is not this a candid concession?

This mischief, this destruction of constitution is just what we deplore; and to this we are anxious to call your attention. It is this destruction of constitution, and additional destruction of life, which we see so fearfully increasing around us, that has induced us to sacrifice popularity at the shrine of duty—to forego the prospects of worldly gain, and obtrude upon you my notice. Yet if Dr. Warren will consult the writings of Doctor Cooke, as published and reviewed in the Transylvanian Journal of Medicine his doubts as to the quantity—and the manner of administration, &c. will be at once removed. A table spoon full is the Transylvanian dose; and Transylvanians are learned and honorable men; therefore Dr. Warren may most confidently follow their example.

JOHN MITCHELL, foreman.
ROBERT D. YOUNG,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN TUNNELL,
EDWARDS KINKEAD,
JOHN STAKELY,
JOSEPH BAKER,
R. W. KINKEAD.

B. THURMAN, Const.
of the Grand Jury.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. BRADFORD:
You will oblige a subscriber by republishing the enclosed. I cut it from the

tation that the science of medicine will be ever so perfected, and the labors of the physician so simplified that a medicine can be safely prescribed for a name. It will continue to be the province of the physician to establish general principles from fact, and to note out from these such particulars as may be suitable to the multifarious character and symptoms of disease; and until some general principles shall be settled for the better regulation of the calomel practice in fevers, however extensive and popular it may be, *it will continue to be empirical*.

That the calomel practice may be empirical in fevers in New York is possible, but that it can be so in this city, we presume, is impossible. For we believe that the dose, its frequency of administration, and its result, are, in the Medical School, laid down with precision, if not with mathematical exactitude.

"To quick infallible apply,
Here's room enough for you.
His skill triumphant still prevails,
For death's a cure that never fails."

ANON.

CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

A captain of the Texan army now in this city, directly from Texas, informs us that charges had been formally preferred against Mr. Burnett, the President of Texas, for TREASON. The charges were signed by Gen. Lamar, Gen. Rusk, and nearly all of the principle officers of the Texan army. His release of Santa Anna, and other suspicious acts, furnished the foundation for the accusation.

We do not for a moment believe that any charge against President Burnett injuriously affecting his moral principles, can be sustained. His integrity and patriotism are known by his friends to be beyond the reach even of detraction.—*Cincinnati Whig*.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Judge Strong, in a recent casc in our Common

Plain, has decided that no one has a right, when making a division fence, to run half of the same on the lot of the neighboring owner—but that it must be wholly on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision, was an action of trespass, for cutting a ditch in meadow land for the purpose of a fence; it appeared that the defendant in this case, cut some five feet wide on each side of the line, which constitutes the boundary between him and the plaintiff, and the judge in his charge enforced upon the jury that by no existing statute was the making of a fence on the lot of the adjoining owner justified; but that those construed half on one side and half on the other, must be so constructed by mutual consent, otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision, as cases in which it would be applicable are not unfrequent in our courts of justice.

—*Worcester Spy*.

KATY VAT LIVES ON DE BLAIN.

AN—"Jessie the Flower of Dunblane?"

De sun has gone town shuit the plue mountains.

Unt left to talk night to come on us again;

Ven I stumbled along 'mound de swamps unt de

trouans.

To see vence mine Katy vat lives on de blain.

How sweet is de lily mit its prown yellow

plossoms!

Unt go ish to meatow all cofered mit grain?

Pot nothing so brittle and shicks to my posom.

Like sweet little Katy vat lives on de blain.

She's pushful ashay, shoosh like her Ann Chimpy;

She's under high arnt nor yet foolish nor faint;

Unt he's a great fillan without any fealin',

Dot would hurt ninee miche Katy vat lives on de blain.

Siing on schweet pird, mit your song for de night,

It's so nice ven de hills sings your songs pack

again;

Sooth choy to mine heart, and sooth monstrous

elight,

Prings sweet little Katy vat lives on de blain.

Siing on schweet pird, mit your song for de night,

It's so nice ven de hills sings your songs pack

again;

Sooth choy to mine heart, and sooth monstrous

elight,

Prings sweet little Katy vat lives on de blain.

MARRIED.—In Greene County, on Wednesday last the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McCorkle, Maj. John C. MULLAY, late of Kentucky, to Miss CATHERINE D., daughter of John Kennedy, Esq., of the vicinity of this place.—*Tenn. Sentinel*.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.—On the 14th inst., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN LAUDEMAN, after a protracted illness of more than two years, which she bore with great patience and fortitude, and finally yielded up her spirit in the hope of eternal life, through Jesus Christ. It is due to the deceased to say, that in all the relations of life, she discharged with fidelity and affection, the duties that devolved upon her, and although cut off in the very bloom of life, and from all that could endear existence to her, leaving an aged and affectionate mother, a kind and excellent companion, and tender child, and numerous friends behind; yet she doubtless has made a happy exchange. Let them not sorrow as those that have no home, for "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

—In this city, on Saturday morning last, at the residence of M. T. Scott, Esq., ALICE PEACHEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Mary Nicholson, of Baltimore, Md.

C.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on

Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY; Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOKE.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Material Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YAN-

D. During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washes, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

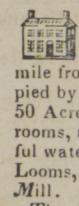
By order of the Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.

Lex. Ky. July 1st, 1836.—37-t 1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the paper containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advocate; Huntsville, Ala.; State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Bulletin, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Millidgeville, Ga.; Republican, Savannah; Courier and Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville N. C.; Whig Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

FOR SALE.

 THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tuck creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,

or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.

July 15, 1836.—38-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 29th of September, 1836, will be sold on the premises at Public Auction, that VENUEABLE FARM belonging to the Estate of Richard A. Conard, deceased, containing about 500 acres, situate in Woodford county, between the Rail road and Frankfort road, and adjoining each, about 10 miles from Lexington.—The Farm finely watered and remarkably well timbered, and in every respect admirably calculated for a stock farm. Soil equal to any in Kentucky.

Terms. One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal payments of one and two years without interest. Possession will be given on the 1st of October following the sale, with the privilege reserved of securing and removing the crop at present on the land.

At the same time and place will be sold all the crop on the ground, consisting of Hemp, Corn, and small grain. All the stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Dogs, and a beautiful flock of Sheep.—Also,—all the Farming Utensils. Also,—sixty valuable and likely SLAVES, consisting of 3 Men, a Woman and two children.

Terms. A credit of 9 months for all sums over \$10, bond with approved security being given by the purchaser.

JOHN CURD, Ex'r.

ELEANOR H. CURD, Extr'a.

August 3, 1836.—45-tds

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASORTMENT of MEDICINES, particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.

150 " GLAUBER do

75 " GUM ALOES,

40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,

15 " GUM OPIUM,

12 doz. SIVALM'S CELEBRATED PANACIDA, for the cure of Scrofula,

5 bbls. Cold Extracted CASTOR OIL, superior—warranted

5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAML. C. TROTTER, Cheapside,

near the North. Bk. Lexington, Ky.

July 20, 1836.—39-tf

Tontine House.

HENRY DAY

WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances, and the public in general, that he has opened a COFFEE HOUSE, under the above name, on Mill street, next door to J. L. McCracken's Grocery, and nearly opposite Mr. Girou's Confectionery. His stock of superior WINES and LIQUORS, and close attention to business, induces him to believe that he will receive a portion of public patronage.

His stock is composed of the following assortment:

Champagne, (best brands),

Old Maderia,

Golden Sherry,

Pale do

Muscat,

Claret, (Medoc & St Julian)

Best quality Old Port,

Sauterne, (white),

Malaga,

Barcelona,

Lisbon,

Old Cognac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

St. Croix Rum,

Old Peach Brandy,

Also—An assortment of

BEST FRENCH CORDIALS.

He has also fitted up his upper large and commodious Room, at a great expense, for the purpose of accommodating Society Meetings and Wine Parties.

Lex. July 13, '36—39-tf



A Good Investment!

THE September Schemes advertised below present a favorable opportunity to those who wish to invest SMALL sums and receive LARGE returns. The four Virginia Schemes and the four Grand Consolidated Lotteries require no puffing, they speak for themselves. We would only recommend prompt orders as the demand for tickets is great. Be sure and address

S J SYEVESTER,
130, Broadway, N Y

CAP. 25,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 8 For the benefit of the Monongah Academy—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va Saturday, Sept 3, 1836.

S C H E M E .

25,000 DOLLARS.

\$8,000!—\$5,000!—\$3,500!—\$2,322! 10 prizes of 2000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,500 dollars!—10 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 600 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars!—35 of 150 dollars!, &c. & c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. Certificate of a Package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$30. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5 For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va Saturday, September 10, 1836.

C A P I T A L S .

30,000 Dollars!! 30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars! 20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars.

Tickets 10 Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$10. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No 37 for 1836. To be drawn at Wilmington Wednesday, Sept 24, '36.

S C H E M E .

20,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000

dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500

dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!

20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets may be had for \$10. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

THE GREAT 14 DRAWN NUMBER SCHEME!! NEARLY AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5 For the benefit of the town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, Sept 17, '36.

S C H E M E .

20,000 dollars!—10,000!—3,000 dollars!

2,000!—1,200 dollars!—20 prizes of 500 dollars!

20 of 300 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars!, &c. & c.

Tickets only \$5.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$65. Packages of Shares in proportion.

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs' Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.

Lexington, Aug 15, '36. 47 tf

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs' Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.

Lexington, Aug 15, '36. 47 tf

BACON, BACON!

JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Lexington, Aug 15, 1836.—46-tf

BACON, BACON!

JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Lexington, Aug 15, 1836.—46-tf

N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW,

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-tf.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs' Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.

Lexington, Aug 15, 1836.—47 tf

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs' Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.

Lexington, Aug 15, 1836.—47 tf

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venables' heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Diuah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Alsey, and their increase.

313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates' creek road, on which A. Venables formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venables, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m.

Cash in hand will be required for the slaves—One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioners, with security to be appraised by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all the parties to this suit.

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders:

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT,

WILLIAM WALLER,

JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS,

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville,

WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond,